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SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

JULY QUARTERLY SESSION.

The last Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of this Island was held, agreeably to appointment, in the populous and flourishing Settlement of Bedeque, on Monday the 26th July. The Officers present on the occasion were, the G. W. Patriarch, G. Treasurer, G. Chaplain and G. Conductor, together with a large number of Representatives from various sections of the Island. After the usual preliminaries, the G. W. P. presented his Quarterly Report, which, on motion of the Grand Chaplain (the Rev. Bro. Roach), seconded by the Acting P. G. W. P. (Bro. Arbuckle), he was unanimously requested to publish in such of the Island Newspapers as might see fit to insert the same, and is as followeth :—

GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH'S REPORT

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, of P. E. Island :

WORTHY BROTHERS ;

Permit me, on the present occasion, to congratulate you, upon your assembling in Quarterly Session, for the first time, in the populous and flourishing Settlement of Bedeque —the cradle, if not the very birth-place, of Temperance Institutions in P E. Island. And I fervently hope, that the benevolent and truly patriotic principles of these Institutions, which have, here, for so long a period, been in active and vigorous operation, may speedily " leaven the whole lump," and from thence extend their salutary influences to all around.

The neat and spacious edifice in which we are now, through the mercy of a Gracious Providence, so happily convened—although not yet *formally* dedicated to the noble Cause whose interests we have assembled from various Sections of the Island to deliberate upon and to promote—is an ornament to this beautiful locality—a credit to its enterprising and spirited proprietors—and, to my own mind, at least, an augury of approaching and complete victory.

Since you last assembled in regular Quarterly Session, the usual Annual Session of the Supreme Head of our Order has been held at Chicago, Ill. Representatives from a large proportion of the American States, and from several of the British Provinces, were in attendance. Their proceedings appear to have been characterised, throughout, by liberality of sentiment and unity of action. The measures in which we are more particularly interested appear to be the following, viz.—The reduction of the Fee for Initiation to the minimum sum of $1 (6s): The throwing open of the doors of Subordinate Divisions to the public, with the view of affording strangers an opportunity of witnessing our neat and appropriate Installation Ceremony, whensoever such a step may be by them deemed advisable: The adoption of an entirely new and at the same time really chaste and impressive Ritual, covering the entire working of Subordinate Divisions—the result of a combination of talent and experience rarely brought to bear on such subjects: And, finally, the selection of a Locality in our own immediate neighbourhood, as the place of meeting of the next Annual Session.

By the amendment of the Constitution of Subordinate Divisions above referred to, all objection to the establishment of Divisions in the poorer Districts of the Island will for the future be obviated—the mere *cost* of Initiation now presenting no obstacle to the introduction into our ranks of any—even the humblest and poorest—individual in the community. The occasional and judicious admission of persons unconnected with our Order, to witness the Quarterly Installation of Officers, will, I trust, not only inspire our members with a laudable and praiseworthy emulation, in the discharge of their official duties, but ultimately lead to fresh accessions to our ranks. One effect of the new Ritual will be, or I much mistake its character, greatly to enhance the Interest and Effectiveness of our Institution, as a Temperance Organization ; and the holding of the next Annual Session of the National Division in the City of St. John, N. B., will, I doubt not, constitute a new Era in the History and impart fresh vigor and potency to the cause of Total Abstinence throughout the Lower Provinces. As the Office-bearers for the Biennial Term will then be chosen, and other matters of vital importance to the Order brought under review and authoritatively pronounced upon, an unusually large gathering of Representatives and other Friends of Temperance, from all parts of the North American Continent, and perhaps also from Great Britain, is confidently anticipated.

Let me now, Worthy Brothers, direct your attention to those local matters which still more directly concern ourselves. It must, I think, be admitted, that the Order of the Sons of Temperance has never yet attained that commanding and influential position in this Island which we see it occupying, at the present moment, in the neighbouring Republic and in most of our Sister Colonies. We are not, I regret to perceive by the Returns, which will be laid before you by the Grand Scribe, making any perceptible advances in point of numerical strength and weight of influence in certain quarters—and many of those who are *formally* in connection with us, are, to say the least, but very indifferent and inefficient members of our Body. Still, it affords me the highest gratification to know—and I rejoice to record the fact—that there are amongst us, both in Town and Country, a goodly number of as " staunch men and true" as are to be met with in any part of the world—men who have, long since, " nailed their colours to the mast," and who, if our goodly bark must sink, will magnanimously sink with her, bravely contending with our adversaries to the last. But with this noble band of laborious and self-denying men on board—no matter who else may prove recreant to their pledge, and basely desert their posts in the hour of peril—I have no fear for the result. It is a source of encouragement, too, to know that, somehow or other, the great fundamental principles upon which our Order is based—the noble and philanthropic objects which it seeks to attain—are, even here, daily obtaining a wide range and securing the sympathies of the right-minded, intelligent and active portions of the community. Before I close this Report, a few facts will be given, amply illustrating and supporting this assertition ; and the day is not distant, I trust, when that most fruitful source of political weakness and moral and social evil, which has too long been permitted to paralyze our energies and neutralize our efforts for the redemption of our fellow men from the disgusting, degrading, and fearfully demoralizing vice of Intemperance—that plague-spot upon our boasted civilization and religious profession —THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING DRINKS—will be dried up at its source and for ever obliterated from our otherwise fair escutcheon.

Allow me, in this connection, to remind you, Worthy Brothers, that, a new House of Representatives has recently been elected by the suffrages of the People, and that it will, at no distant day, again devolve mainly upon you, as the publicly recognised leaders in the movement, again to press upon the attention of the Legislature the total suppression of the awful Traffic to which I have just alluded. I shall not, of course, presume to hazard an opinion, just now, as to the course that may be adopted by the new House, with reference to this matter ; but I may be allowed to say a few words as to the circumstances in which we find ourselves placed with respect to that Honorable Body.

On glancing over the names of the gentlemen composing the new House, we find, that not only have *all* our old friends been re-elected, but others have been returned whom we have every reason to believe are decidedly favorable to our views and principles. But there is one circumstance to which I must, a little more in detail, direct your attention, as it, in my opinion, more clearly indicates than any other with which I am at present acquainted, the particular direction in which the current of public opinion is, I am happy to believe, *beginning* to set. This matter is at the present moment, occupying, almost to the exclusion of everything else, the attention of our local politicians of every class; but I advert to it, not as a mere *party* question, but simply as one in which the whole temperance community—whatever may be their views of general politics—are deeply interested.

It is somewhat amusing to observe how utterly unabled our political *servants* are to account for the phenomenon to which I now allude upon any principles of political economy with which they appear to have been familiar hitherto, and the singular proneness they manifest to attribute to any and every cause—save the *true* one—the source of their discomfort and alarm. It appears, that the constituents of a certain Hon. Gentleman—the " Leader " of Her Majesty's Government in this Island, and an extensive *Brewer* and *Distiller*—who has, on more than one occasion, seen fit in his place in Parliament, to outrage the feelings and pour contempt upon the advocates of what is commonly designated the Maine Liquor Law—have, somehow or other, imbibed the notion, that *he* is not exactly the individual best suited any longer to represent their interests. They have, therefore, in the most unceremonious manner imaginable, dismissed their old servant, and elected a Gentleman in his stead who, although not a Son of Temperance, is, nevertheless, a decided supporter and advocate of our measures. Hence all this hubbub! And what tends to increase the chagrin of the defunct Prime Minister and his satellites is the startling fact—which I am informed a brief examination of the Poll Books will abundantly corroborate—that the successful Candidate not only polled the greater number of *really good* votes, but included also amongst his supporters on this occasion, at least *two-thirds* of all the wealth, intelligence and *real independence* of the District he has been returned to represent ! Thus then have the friends of *social progress* and *suffering humanity* gloriously triumphed ; and thus has an individual, occupying a high, if not *the highest*, and most influential position in the Colony, backed by nearly all its official patronage and influence—both of which were unscrupulously brought to bear on the result—but withal—mark the ominous connexion !—the proprietor of the most extensive Brewing and Distilling Establishment in the Colony, and, as a matter of course, the *interested*, bitter and vindictive opponent of the Temperance cause,—been suddenly and unexpectedly hurled from his proud position, and superceded by a Gentleman whom he affected to despise, and who, whatever may be his private virtues and excellencies, is certainly totally unknown to *Fame*, in the character of a Politician. And after all, may not this event prove to be simply nothing more nor less than one of those striking and significant " signs of the times," to which party politicians, of all grades and classes, here and elsewhere, will do well, for the future, to take the more earnest heed !

It is scarcely less worthy of note, too, that, with reference to the Representation of Charlottetown—the very focus of the *Rum* and *Whiskey Power* in this Island, and where, consequently, our enemies were exceedingly vigilant and persevering, and laid their plans with consummate skill and cunning—one Member, at least, has been returned—who is also decidedly favorable to our views. The snare prepared for the entrapment of the friends of Temperance was, it is true, artfully devised, and ingeniously concealed; but, fortunately, the " Sons " and their friends were too well aware of the true state of things—in other words, " too wide awake "—to be so easily caught. The result has been, that, a Gentleman of known talent and ability has again been returned to represent the Capital who has invariably manifested towards us the utmost kindness and urbanity, in all our communications with him. This gentleman, no longer ago than last winter, in the face of a perfect hurricane of jibes, taunts, sneers, coarse and vulgar inuendoes,—hurled at him by his and our enemies—had the moral courage, not merely to present our Petition, with its 3,300 signatures, to the House, but he also ably advocated its prayer, and gave to it, in other respects, his most cordial and hearty support. The other Representative for the Town we hope yet to see embracing the same views as his colleague, on this momentous question, and adopting a similar line of conduct with reference thereto.

In connection with this subject I beg also to inform you, that the services of our worthy P. G. W. P. Arbuckle have been secured for one year by the Committee of the Temperance League, as their Agent and Lecturer, and that to his untiring industry and zeal may, in no small measure, be attributed a portion, at least, of the results above alluded to ; and should that Worthy Brother be spared to prosecute his labours, we may, I think, confidently look forward to still more satisfactory results, through his instrumentality.

Being at present unable to visit, personally, the various Districts of the Island, and believing that the interests of our Order, and, through it, those of our fellow colonists generally, would be materially promoted thereby, I have deemed it advisable to cause a Commission to be issued, under Seal of the Grand Division, constituting Brother Arbuckle my Deputy for the whole Island. I trust that this appointment will meet your cordial sanction and approval.

I regret to say, that up to the moment of penning this Report, I have not received a single line, for my assistance and guidance in framing it, from any of my Deputies, although there are no less than six within the jurisdiction of this Grand Division.

I am happy, however, to inform you that a Division, to be located at *Margate*, New London, is about to be instituted. A wish has also been expressed by several parties that a second Division might be established in *Georgetown*. I trust that the Division formerly in operation at Malpeque will, ere long, be resuscitated, and that we shall soon have the satisfaction of beholding Divisions of our Order in active and efficient operation in all the larger and more populous Settlements and Districts of our truly beautiful little Island.

Worthy Brothers ! The fields are white unto the harvest. The goodly land lies before you. Let us go up and possess it, for we are able! Let one and all gird on their armor afresh for the conflict, and, trusting—not in an arm of flesh, but on the Arm Omnipotent the Victory will, sooner or later, asuredly be ours!—Remember the motto of our Order. Keep the Star of Temperance constantly in view; and may all our neighbours, relatives and friends, be speedily brought within the influence of its benignant beams!

JAMES B. COOPER, G. W. P.

Bedeque, July 20, 1853.

The Grand Scribe's and Grand Treasurer's Reports were also presented, and a variety of other business disposed of. After which the Session was closed with the usual formalities, and at a late hour the Meeting broke up.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

A California paper gives the following upon this subject: " A business transaction took place a few days since that is likely to be productive of important results in the history of the commercial world. A purchase of 100,000 pounds of rice was made by one of our most respectable Chinese merchants, which it is proposed to ship to Japan on board the ship Hamilton, which is now under Chinese colours—having been purchased from her American owners by two wealthy Chinese merchants. The Chinese have long been on trading terms with the Japanese, and their vessels are allowed to enter their ports and trade. The undertaking is a novel one, and in the event of its succeeding, it would not require the foresight of a prophet, to predict a very sudden increase in the mercantile marine of China; which would soon be able to show as handsome a fleet of clippers as any nation in the world. It would not be strange were it to happen that the opening of the ports of Japan should be brought about by the Chinese who have settled in California. Indeed, we are strongly inclined to the belief that such will be the case; and that the world will yet have to acknowledge themselves indebted to California for it all. The powerful changes going on throughout the world—the result of the gold discoveries—are every day becomming more and more apparent, and it would not be presumptuous to suppose that the ports of Japan will be as free to the world before three years, as are those of China now."

CAUSE FOR NATIONAL GRATULATION.

In a recent address, Hon. Edward Everett, while referring to the vast sums paid in the United States for the relief of poor emigrants from Europe, said that when he was Minister to the Court of St. James, he received a letter from one of the interior counties of England, telling him that they had in their House of Correction an American seaman, whom they were desirous of being rid of. He wrote back that he might be sent to London, where he would be shipped to the United States; adding the suggestion, that if her Majesty's Minister at Washington were applied to in a similar way by the overseers of the poor and wardens of the prisons in the United States, he would be pretty busily engaged. " I really felt pleased," said he, " at a time when my own little State of Massachusetts was assisting from ten to twelve thousand destitute British subjects annually, to be able to relieve the British empire, 'upon whose dominions the sun never sets,' of the only American pauper quartered upon it."

CURIOUS MENTAL PHENOMENA.

Dr. Carpenter is delivering a course of lectures in Manchester, England, on the physiology of the nervous system. In his fifth lecture the doctor related some curious instances of aberration of mind. He spoke of a very learned professor, some years ago, at Aberdeen, Dr. Robert Hamilton, whose essay on the national debt of England largely contributed to the abolition of the sinking fund. In public this man was a shadow. He pulled off his hat to his own wife in the streets, and apologized for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance. He went to one of his classes early in the morning, with one of his wife's white stockings on one leg, and a black one on the other. He often spent the whole time of the class in moving from the table the hats, which his students as constantly returned. He sometimes invited the students to call upon him, and then fined them if they called. He ran against a cow, and begged her pardon, called her madam, hoping she had not been hurt. He would run against posts, and chide them for not getting out of the way. Yet if any one was with him at the time, his conversation would be perfectly logical. Another instance of absence of mind was quoted in the case of a Scotch clergyman, who was invited to a party in Edinburgh, at a time when it was usual to mix devotion with social intercourse. He was requested to conduct the services before the company broke up; and he therefore knelt down and began to pray in an appropriate manner. But soon he apparently entirely forgot where he was, and he continued his prayer as if in the quietude of his own chamber. He made reflections, in the prayer, on the mode in which he had spent the evening, and on the individuals present with him at the party. When he had concluded his prayer he rose up, took off his coat and waistcoat, and was about to proceed to further extremities, when his friends stopped him. More familiar instances of absence of mind were mentioned as occurring to more than one gentleman, who have been known to go up stairs to dress for an evening party and have actually undressed and got into bed, while their wives, perhaps, were waiting for them below! After giving other cases of spontaneous mental abstraction, the lecturer spoke of the case of induced reverie, commonly known under the absurd name of electrobiology. All the essential phenomena of this state had been shown to him (several years before "electrobiology" was brought before the public) by Mr. Braid, in the person of a gentleman well known in Manchester, a man of high intelligence, and utterly incapable of deceiving, who has the power of spontaneous abstraction in a very remarkable degree, and who, when fixing his attention for a very few seconds upon any object, loses so entirely his voluntary control, that he is completely at the mercy of external suggestions, as his whole mind is for the time possessed with whatever idea may be communicated to him by another. This he (Dr. Carpenter) considered to be the essential character of this state of the mind—a condition in which the power of the will over the current of thought is entirely suspended, while the sensorium is more open to extravagent expressions than it is in ordinary reverie; but otherwise the two states are essentially the same.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.

Mr. Benjamin Hardinge, of Cincinnati, has made a valuable discovery in synthetic chemistry, by which he is enabled to produce an artificial marble from common pebbles and sand. It is stated by the *Express Messenger* that he is about to erect in or near the city of Montreal a model palace, to be built entirely of marble and precious stones. The stones for the walls, which are now moulding, are formed of silicates in combination with mineral earths and pebbles, and angular spots of granite variegated with mineral oxides. The roof will be a lava of crystallized silicates of lime and white alumina, resembling the snow crust. The floors to be of the same material, coloured in mosaic with oxides of minerals. The style of architecture will be unique. The pillars, pilasters, columns, capitals, cornices, architraves, mantels, &c., will be of agate, jasper, porphyry, &c., with colossal statuary of snow-white marble. The inside finish of the walls will be of porcelain, in landscapes, with ceiling of fresco of porcelain, coloured in rosewood and zebra wood, inlaid with pearl. The tables, both tops and frames, will be of sapphire and amethyst, embedded with bands of opal—others of lapislazuli, chalcedony, onyx, set with garnet, topaz, ruby, and cornelian. Others with entire frames of blood-stone moulded in rich patterns of alto-relievo, with tops of onyx, and other chalcedonic formations.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE POTATO.

The failure of the potato crop three or four years ago —and the fears which exist lest the disease may be a permantly recurring one, if not too deep-seated to be ever eradicated—have led to many investigations and experiments with a view to replace it by some other esculent or substance that will equally answer its functions in the animal economy. Oatmeal, Indian corn, and saw-dust have been tried—but without success. More recently the land of the potato has been searched for substitutes: and two tubers have been sent over to France by the French Consul at the republic of Ecuador which are supposed to possess many of the requisite qualities. The *hocas* is in the form of a kidney—is red and yellow in the fruit—and tastes like a chesnut. The *millico* is more like a potato both in form, taste and color. These are both now growing in the Jardin des Plantes:—the facts needful to be ascertained being, whether they will grow in these latitudes and propagate with sufficient rapidity. The experiment is one of much human interest. The root must possess a rare combination of good qualities which shall succeed in taking the place of the potato. The latter is nutritive, fecund, healthy, pleasant to the taste, and mixes easily with almost every other kind of food. It is remarkably cheap, will grow in nearly all climates, and preserves its virtues longer in its natural condition than most tubers. Still, the bounty of nature cannot be presumed to be exhaustible. The world went on a long time indifferently well without the potato—still longer without tea or coffee. There was a civilization before the silk worm was discovered, and sugar is a modern improvement in diet. Nature, beyond doubt, has many wonders yet in her storehouse: and if there be nothing new under the sun in the sense absolute, there are many things which are so relatively. The hocas may, for aught we know, supercede the potato.

SALMON FISHING IN THE NEPISIGUIT AND RESTIGOUCNE RIVERS.

We are indebted to the Miramichi *Gleaner* for the appended sketch, furnished by a correspondent at Restigouche, dated Aug. 25:

" I must not forget to mention, among the passing events of the day, the visit to this quarter, of two young English Officers, one belonging to the 76th Regiment of foot, the other to the Royal Artillery, both at present stationed in Halifax, Nova Scotia. These young gentlemen were on a tour of pleasure, and spent a few weeks on the Bathurst waters, in piscatory pursuits, where after capturing about 80 salmon, they left for the Restigouche, to view its rich scenery, being under the impression that it afforded no great sport to the Angler in the shape of salmon fishing. But in this they were mistaken, for stopping a day at the mouth of the Metapediac, and putting their fishing tackle together, one of the sportsmen after a cast or two of his line, captured two small salmon, weighing from ten to eleven pounds. But small as they were, one of the fish showed rare sport, and as sportsmen would say, died game, frequently running out the full length of the line, then plunging and rearing, like some fiery steed when restrained by the bit, next throwing itself some feet out of the water, and not until an hour had well nigh expired, could he be induced to come within range of the gaff. The other gent., less fortunate, or perhaps I should say, more ambitious, not satisfied with the taking of small fry, persuaded one of the larger kind to take hold of his hook, but by a well directed plunge, and a toss of its tail, snapped the hook in a twinkling, and without much ceremony took French leave, when, after a lively skip or two on the surface of the water, by way of contempt, sank to rise no more, at least for a time, to any artificial object, thus proving, to the Sportsman, that our Restigouche fish are not to be taken by trifles, nor yet without a struggle for their life.

Those are the first salmon, in my knowledge, taken with hook and line in the Restigouche waters, with the exception of one taken on the Metapediac weighing 26 pounds, as already noticed in the Gleaner, although it is a fact that the Restigouche waters abound in Salmon during the summer season, but from there being no impediments in those Rivers to prevent fish from going up them to any distance, their haunts and pools are only known to the inhabitants and lumbermen. A stranger therefore without a guide. might meet with but poor success. It is a further fact, that the Restigouche Salmon are much larger than any other taken in the northren rivers, with the exception of the Cascapedia, on the Canada side of the Bay. I purchased a salmon a year or two ago, weighing 56 pounds some ounces when cleaned, some of the older inhabitants have told me in former years, salmon have been taken from 60 to 70 pounds weight.